



THE CHRONICLE FOR 1871

A NEW FEATURE.

Facts about East Tennessee!!

Interesting to Immigrants.

FOSTERING HOME INTERESTS.

We propose to begin, on or about the 1st of January next, the publication of a series of articles on the Climate, Soil, Productions, Minerals, Resources and General Attractions offered by East Tennessee to Immigrants. These articles will give facts and figures, compiled with great care, and the object of their publication is to furnish general information to the great and growing class of men scattered all over the Northern States who are now, and have been for some time, looking towards East Tennessee as a place where, if sufficient attractions were presented, they might be induced to locate. The great need of such information has been realized by us after an extended trip North and East, and we hope by this means to be able to give circulation to facts concerning our greatly favored section which, if once understood, will certainly draw to our doors a part at least of the great number of immigrants that yearly add to the population and wealth of the mighty North-West. That a general diffusion of such information will result in great good to us there can be no possible doubt, for we have in our genial climate and great natural advantages the very attractions desired by so many. The facts, if once understood, are all we need. While the growing States of the West are constant in their efforts to attract the immigrant, we are content to sit quietly by and see the tide sweep unceasingly past, ever enriching and strengthening those who put out their hands toward it.

Believing that through such means more than any other our future growth is to be secured, we have determined to direct our efforts in the channel named, and promise to make them as thorough and efficient as possible. It will be our aim to publish as much as two columns of such information in every issue of our WEEKLY. A portion of this space, and some additional to the two columns when necessary, will be devoted to giving answers to all interrogatories propounded by correspondents touching the points of interest to immigrants. In this way we hope to awaken an interest in this subject among our own people, and be the means of attracting attention to what we believe to be our unsurpassed resources and advantages.

To aid in this good work we hope to have the co-operation of all our citizens, and shall be glad to have from them communications giving facts and figures pertinent to the object. In view of any such aid will be fully appreciated and used to the best advantage possible. Any meteorological tables, facts about crops, minerals, timber, stock, lands, &c., will be especially useful and acceptable. All such facts will be compiled and presented systematically, in the most attractive way.

The work is one of benefit to the public generally, and we hope to be aided in every practicable way in its prosecution.

We have heard of no hogs changing hands during this week for more than six cents gross and eight cents net. Buyers are rather loth to pay these figures, while sellers manifest a disposition to salt rather than take present prices. A hog man, who has just returned from Cincinnati, informs us that clear sides can be bought from the block in that market at eight and a half cents. Another gentleman from Atlanta says that eight cents net is the top of the market in that direction.—*Nashville Banner.*

LIME.—A writer in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society, describing the permanence of the action of lime, says that he knows a piece of ground containing 160 acres, which formerly grew nothing but heath. A good dressing of lime was applied on the surface of the sward which has nearly doubled its value. This was done several years ago, and totally eradicated the heath. The lime to this day appears in full condition, as its effects usually testify, from the richness and sweetness of the herbage, the texture of which has been entirely changed.

A shocking accident occurred at the cotton press on the levee, about 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, to an employe named John Thompson. He incautiously approached a portion of the machinery, and by a revolving bolt was drawn in and crushed in such a fearful manner that he died in great agony, at his house, on Market street, yesterday morning.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

The census, judging from the returns thus far received, will show that the total population of the United States (not including the Indians) is about 40,000,000. In 1860 it was 31,443,322.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Deals Pointedly in the Alabama Claims and Canada Fisheries.

After congratulating the country in peace and prosperity, the President regretted that a free exercise of the elective franchise has, by violence and intimidation, been denied to citizens in several places lately in rebellion, and the verdict of the people thereby reversed.

In referring to the European war, he speaks of the satisfactory manner in which the protection of the American Minister at Paris was extended to the German subjects in France.

In referring to the proclamation of the Republic in France, he says that should the present struggle result in attaching the heart of the French to simpler forms of a Republican Government, it will be the subject of still further satisfaction to the American people, who could not be indifferent to the spread of American political ideas in a great and highly civilized country like France. He says that, if an opportunity for interposing with the good offices of the United States in restoring peace shall present itself, that action will be heartily taken.

CUBA.

As to Cuba, he says the condition of the island has not materially changed. He gives his recommendation to annex San Domingo, and says so soon as it is known that the project is abandoned by the United States, negotiations will be opened by some of the European Powers for the possession of the Bay of Samana. He urges the early action of Congress, and suggests that by a joint resolution of the two Houses, the Executive shall be authorized to appoint a commission to negotiate a treaty with the authorities of San Domingo for the acquisition of that island, and that an appropriation be made to defray the expenses of the commission, the question might then be determined either by the action of the Senate on the treaty, or by the action of both Houses on a resolution of annexation, as in the case of Texas. He calls the attention of Congress to the continuance and extension of the Mexican free zone and to the Tlan-Tlan massacre.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

In regard to the Alabama claims he recommends that Congress authorize the appointment of a commission to take proof of the claims, and that authority be given for their settlement by the United States; that the Government shall have ownership of the private claims, as well as the responsible control of all the demands against Great Britain.

THE FISHERIES.

In regard to the Canadian fisheries the President complains that the course of the Canadian authorities has not been marked by friendly feeling, and intimates that if they should attempt to enforce a certain act of the Dominion Parliament, it will be his duty to take such steps as may be necessary to protect the interest of United States citizens.

He asks that power be conferred upon him to suspend the operation of laws authorizing the transit of merchandise in and bound through the United States to Canada, and also to suspend all operations of any law whereby the vessels of Dominico are permitted to enter the waters of the United States. He also complains of the pretensions of Canada to control the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and argues on the importance and right of the United States to navigate that river without let or hindrance.

COMMERCE.

In regard to the depressed condition of the foreign commerce of the United States, he recommends a liberal policy toward the Pacific mail line between California, China and Japan. He also recommends that measures may be taken to permit American merchants to purchase vessel-hull abroad, as well as to encourage American ship-building.

In regard to the currency, the President says the approach of a specie basis is very gratifying, but the instability of the currency is very prejudicial to prosperity. He thinks the time has arrived when, by wise and prudent legislation, Congress should look to a policy which would place the currency at par with gold at no distant day.

REVENUE REFORM.

In regard to the Revenue Reform, he says if it means to keep the revenue down to what is necessary for the support of the Government and the payment of interest on the public debt, it has his hearty support, but if it means failure to provide the necessary means to defray all expenses of the Government, he is opposed to it. The Revenue Reform, he says, has not been defined by its advocates. It seemed, however, to be adopted as something which was to supply every man's wants without any cost of exertion on his part. (Laughter.) He recommends the abolition of the funding privilege, and reforms in the civil service, particularly as to the mode of appointing subordinate officials.

After reading the message the Senate adjourned. The message, containing 9,087 words, was telegraphed hence to New York in 37 minutes. Ten wires were used for its transmission.

"Under the Gaslight" has been a real reality near Middletown, Kentucky. A negro recently attacked a Mr. Ross in the woods with a fence rail, and after rendering him insensible, robbed him of \$775 and threw him across a railroad track. The unfortunate man recovered consciousness in time to evade the coming train by a few moments only.

An Austrian Lieutenant, who had got into a quarrel with a tailor of Vienna in the market-halls of that city, drew his sword on the unhappy knight of the soldiers, and would doubtless have killed him, had it not been for a courageous market woman, who attacked the scoundrel with a basket of greens, utterly defeating him, so that he had to retreat in good order.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

FOREIGN NEWS BY THE CABLE.

Aosta Assumes the Spanish Crown.

The Situation not Materially Changed.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S MESSAGE.

The Apprehensions of Turkey Quieted.

French Troops Massing at Creteil.

WASHINGTON.

FURTHER WAR SPECULATIONS.

Spirits of the French Troops Improving.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The French situation, as summed up in diplomatic circles, is that the garrison at Paris, while unable to break the Prussian lines, has shown by recent efforts a spirit and power which should palliate the break Prince Charles' lines and approach Paris, may result in a combination fatal to the Prussians.

In the House, one hundred and seventy-three members answered at roll-call.

Duke, of Virginia, was seated upon taking the old oath. Sypher was also seated from the 1st Louisiana District.

ALABAMA.

TWO MESSAGES TO THE LEGISLATURE.

The Gubernatorial Contest Progressing.

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 5.—Both Houses were at work to-day.

The messages from Smith and Lindsay were sent into the Senate. The one from Smith was lengthy, and the Senate ordered two thousand copies printed. Lindsay's was not acted on.

The election for United States Senator is exciting some attention. A ballot will be had to-morrow.

There are no developments as to the Gubernatorial contest.

ENGLAND.

BISMARCK TO RETIRE FROM OFFICE.

No Further Attempt to Force the Prussian Lines.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The military situation is deemed critical in the best informed circles.

Manteuffel has been ordered to march for Paris.

It is stated that Bismarck will retire from office unless the constitution of the South German States is adopted without alteration.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Saxon losses from the 30th ult. to the 2d inst. was 1800.

Four Saxon regiments lost 15 officers killed and 60 wounded. They captured about 3,000 French prisoners.

Advices from Paris up to Sunday night state that no further attempt has been made to force the Prussian lines.

The French loss in the fight of the 2nd inst., was 7 guns, 1 General, 29 superior officers, and 1800 men captured.

MISCELLANY.

PROVISIONS STORED AT HAVRE.

Aosta's Speech—Turkey's Security Restored.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—It is rumored that England is storing vast quantities of provisions at Havre, to be sent to Paris when the siege is over.

FLORENCE, Dec. 5.—Aosta, upon receiving the crown, congratulated Spain upon successfully reconciling order with liberty.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 5.—Russia's furloughs to her troops, and her consent to a conference has removed Turkey's apprehensions.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 5.—Moscow journals denounce the Prussian press for its silence regarding the treaty of Paris.

TOURS, Dec. 5.—The army of the Loire, after spiking their guns and destroying their ammunition, evacuated Orleans. The Prussians re-entered the town at midnight last night. The French retreat was very orderly.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 5.—The French have been driven from Cherville, and have retired from Champigny.

The French are massing at Creteil. The army is suffering from the intense cold weather.

Manteuffel is at Rouen.

CONGRESSIONAL.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—In the House, Dixon, of North Carolina, was seated on the old oath, his disabilities having been removed.

Platt, of Virginia, moved that Duke's credentials be referred to the Committee on Elections. Lost.

A resolution that Duke qualify, was passed.

Notice was given by Reeves of the contest.

Senate Proceeding.

In the Senate, the usual opening formalities took place.

Various routine business was transacted, including the introduction of bills to constitute Shreveport, Louisiana, a port of delivery; for the removal of political disabilities of citizens of Louisiana, and to abolish all income taxes.

After the reading of the President's message, the Senate adjourned.

Racing for Life on the Prairie.

BY RED JACKET.

In the hot month of July, 182-, we started on horseback, trapping. Everything passed very well on that day. The second day we commenced looking for game, which was by no means scarce. The sun had disappeared below the horizon, when we thought it expedient to look out for some good resting place. We rode busily through the prairie till we arrived at a suitable place. We soon commenced operations.

I had taken our small tent-poles and other utensils off our horses, while Henderson was busy cleaning a space for driving them into mother earth. Our work went on gaily, he whistling "Yankee Doodle," and I singing it. He had driven the second pole in the ground when he raised his head, and was looking in a north-westerly direction. I ventured to look in his face, and, oh! I never can forget that look! He was stiff as a reed, standing with his eyes like glass, scanning the vast prairie. His face was blanched as white as the snow.

"Harry," said he, "the prairie is on fire!"

"What! How do you know?" replied I.

"Do you not see the Fire-King, with his tongue lashing up the blades of grass?" and he pointed to a red spot, which on closer observation proved to be the flames, sweeping everything before it.

"Now, then, quick, for God's sake, or we shall never be able to gain a spot where we can stand without feeling its claws on us."

And we did commence in right good earnest to get clear of the tall grass, and for my part, I don't think I ever made as quick a move in all my life as I did on that occasion. By the time you could count twenty I had everything on our horses, and as we sprang into our saddles, we had very little hope of escape; but still we could do no better than try.

"Hold on!" said Henderson. "We had better take a good look at the monster—but oh! look, Harry, where it has already reached; it will surely overtake us. Quick! Our lives are at risk; take a southeasterly direction, and we may, perhaps, save ourselves."

Neither of us needed commands, and we started off on as brisk a canter as the circumstances would allow us. Yes, of course, reader, you must know those circumstances.

In the first place, the grass was as high as our heads, and then in some places it was so thick as to require some strength to get through it on a good run, but our horses had been captured when they were wild. We had tamed them with our own hands, and often and often had they traveled through just such prairies with herds of wild horses, so that they "knew the ropes," and therein lay our hope. But to resume. The flames had increased in grandeur, revolving in the heavens, and as it was just dark, looked the very picture of gold; but away we rode, having one eye on the fire and the other ahead, trying to pick out our way.

On, on came the flames, roaring and belching like so many cannon, and the smoke rolled up to the heavens in curling masses.

"Press on!" said Henderson. "Keep a little more to the southeast if you can."

"What is that about a mile and a half ahead of us?" said I.

"It looks like low grass, and if we can get into it before the flames reach us we are saved, because our horses can get through it without much difficulty."

I fed the heat at my back as the wind drives it along; the flames are about a mile behind us. I listen to the shrill scream of the wild birds, whose notes die away, while the awful sound of the roaring flames gives us spirit to urge our horses. Oh, on we go! the heat is pressing us.

"Keep up, don't lag, for mercy's sake, or we are lost! We are within a quarter of a mile of it; if we can get there we are safe!"

The heat was now so great we could hardly endure it. I smell something about me burning; my jacket is scorching. Hush! what is that ahead of us? Two Indians who are imploring for help, with the cry of "Me-see, oh-see Camanchee!"

"Hold on Harry; we will save them if we can."

"Come quick, one of you, on my horse," said I, as the Indian quickly leaped on his back behind me. Henderson adopted the same plan, and off we went again. We were near a place of safety, an oasis in the prairie. The fire is now within a few hundred yards of us; the Indians are writhing in pain; they say they can't endure the heat.

"Now, then, one hundred yards and we are safe," cries Henderson. "Oh, dear! my clothes are on fire. Quick, Harry! We are safe, safe!" and as our horses struck the edge of it with their hoofs the Indians leaped and ran two feet to our horses' one for about two hundred yards, while at the same time they were tearing their clothes from their backs.

We were now standing on the middle of the oasis, looking at the mighty heavens, and—oh! what a sublime sight! I have seen vessels at sea, and I have seen houses on fire, but they never could be compared with a prairie on fire—the flames darting like snakes with their fiery tongues toward the skies, while the heavens themselves seemed to be made of gold from the broad glare of the flames, and the smoke rolling in dense, curling wreaths upward, which seemed more like a battle-field, and the wild birds flying to and fro through the air uttering the most piercing screams, and some of them having all the feathers completely burned from their bodies, while others would fly over the flames and look the very picture of gold, and then as suddenly drop down in the fire and perish.

But see the Indians hugging and kissing us, and pointing to the demon from which they had just at this moment escaped, and insisting on our partaking of the hospitalities of the camp. We thought it a favorable opportunity to cultivate a little good-

will among some of the tribes, and consented not without a little fear as to the result. After a ride of a day we arrived at their encampment, and found the Indians to be Comanches.

We were now afraid of being recognized as being of a late party of three which they had attempted to capture. We were taken into a hut, and after the squaws had spread some buffalo meat and corn-cake, with some fire-water, we were motioned, with some five or six other red skins, to partake of it. We did so with a pretty good appetite. Beds having been made for us, we retired, giving orders to the squaws to wake us up early.

In the morning by four o'clock we took some breakfast with them, after which we saddled our horses and were just about starting when the old chief heard of us, and sent word by an Indian that he would like to see us. We went into his tent, and after smoking the pipe of peace with him, he gave us to understand that we would always be friends. After shaking hands we parted, to pursue our journey homeward, where we arrived a few days afterward, with plenty of game, safe and sound.

STATE NEWS.

The hog crop of East Tennessee will be larger this season than it has been since the war.

Nashville will soon have full meteorological reports from different parts of the country.

A large number of the convicts now in the Penitentiary are to be employed in coal mines.

The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad has issued most stringent regulations in regard to free passage.

Gen. S. B. Buckner, wife and daughter, are at Tallahassee, Florida, and expect to spend the winter in that vicinity.

Farmers in McMinn county say they will "bacon" rather than sell their hogs at the offering figure—six cents gross.

The Tennessee Coal Company are sending in considerable coal now over the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

An old lady in McMinnville, whose sole occupation was housewifery, scrubbed her sitting room until she fell through into the cellar.

The new Penitentiary wall is nearly completed, and it is expected that it will be finished this week, if the fine weather continues.

A party of capitalists have just concluded a large purchase of land north of the North Nashville Real Estate Company's grounds.

Two hundred and nineteen thousand dollars of the old issue of the Bank of Tennessee, were burned in the State Bank on Wednesday.

Colbert, the Choctaw Indian, who killed Mr. Parrow at Lebanon last week, broke jail on Thursday night, and is still at large.

Memphis is ahead of Nashville in crime. The Recorder had a docket of unusual weight and brilliancy on Wednesday. The cases numbered thirty-nine.

Fifty car loads of hogs were shipped from Murfreesboro over the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, Monday. The hogs were going South from Chattanooga.

There has been, and still is, a heavy immigration from this State to Texas this season, large numbers having gone from Smith and Henry counties alone.

The total valuation of property in Davidson county is \$25,854,650. The estimate being made upon the two-thirds cash basis makes the true valuation \$34,472,863.

The trial of Amos Curlin for the alleged murder of Wm. L. Porter, at the old fair grounds, was commenced in the Criminal Court yesterday, before Judge J. H. Filppin and a jury.—*Memphis Sun.*

A Federal soldier named Case, who impressed a horse under orders during the war, was pardoned out of the penitentiary last week. He had served four years; his sentence being for fifteen years.

Deputy Sheriff Reed, of Clarksville, has received \$300, the amount of reward offered by the Governor of Kentucky for the arrest of Charles Warthington, charged with the murder of Thomas Floyd.

There are six hundred and twenty-one convicts now confined at the Penitentiary, only about two hundred of the number being white. Twenty-five of those incarcerated are females, only one of whom is white.

A petrified rat has been discovered at Lebanon at the bottom of a box of bacon in a smokehouse, where it became fastened in so as to prevent its escape. It is thought that the salt of the bacon had some agency in the petrification.

The Springfield Record says: "On Monday last, a negro woman in the suburbs of our town, gave birth to a living child at full time, the child being well-formed and perfect except an entire absence of the cranium and brain. It lived only a few moments."

The Sheriff of Hamilton county arrived in Nashville last Tuesday from Chattanooga, having in charge four recruits for the Penitentiary—three negroes and one white man. The latter, we understand, was convicted in Blount county, and was originally from England. One of the negroes was formerly connected with Robinson's circus.

The Shelbyville American Rescue of the 3d inst. says: "We received a letter from Dr. James M. Patterson, our Senator elect from this and Marshall county, on last Friday, which states that he attended a Mrs. George Studard on the 6th of November last, who gave birth to a double-headed child, having two noses, two eyes, two ears, and rather a double mouth. The doctor states that there is a large tumor on the right side of the head, and an abnormal condition of the right foot. The doctor does not state whether this child is male or female, or whether the heads are separate or joined together, but we infer from his letter that the heads are not separate, but joined together."